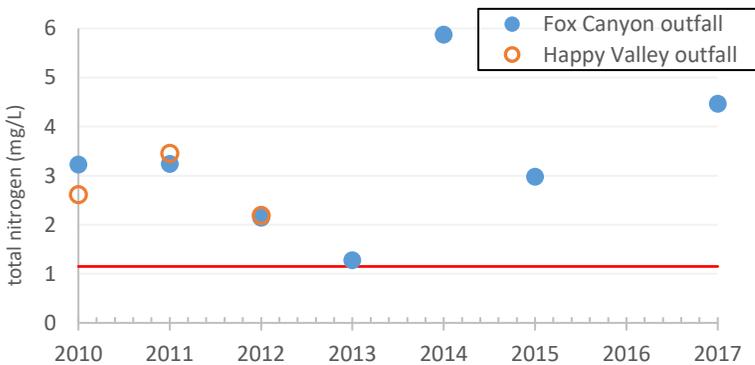


Water Quality Report Card		Algae in the Ventura River							
<b>Regional Water Board:</b>	Los Angeles, Region 4	<b>STATUS</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Conditions Improving						
<b>Beneficial Uses Affected:</b>	REC-1, REC-2, WARM, COLD, EST, WILD, RARE, MIGR, SPWN, WET, MUN		<input type="checkbox"/> Data Inconclusive						
<b>Implemented Through:</b>	NDPES Permits, MS4 Permits, Conditional Waivers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Improvement Needed</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Targets Achieved/Water Body Delisted						
<b>Effective Date:</b>	June 28, 2013	<b>Pollutant Type:</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Point Source <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nonpoint Source <input type="checkbox"/> Legacy						
<b>Attainment Date:</b>	2023	<b>Pollutant Source:</b>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Urban Storm Water Runoff</td> <td>Irrigated Crop Production</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems</td> <td>Wastewater Discharges</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Horses and Livestock</td> <td>Non-Point Source Runoff</td> </tr> </table>	Urban Storm Water Runoff	Irrigated Crop Production	Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems	Wastewater Discharges	Horses and Livestock	Non-Point Source Runoff
Urban Storm Water Runoff	Irrigated Crop Production								
Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems	Wastewater Discharges								
Horses and Livestock	Non-Point Source Runoff								

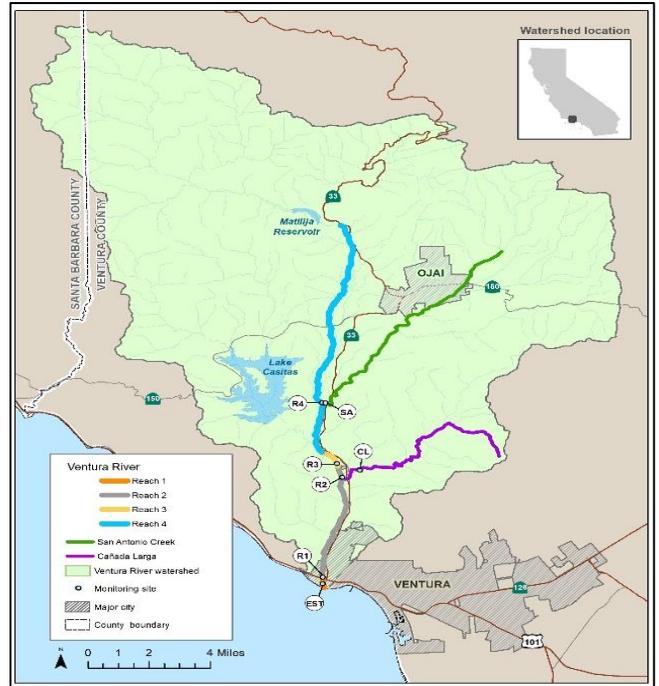
### Water Quality Improvement Strategy

The Ventura River watershed is in Ventura and Santa Barbara Counties in Southern California. The Ventura River, including its estuary and tributaries, is impaired due to algae, eutrophic conditions, low dissolved oxygen, and elevated nitrogen. The primary sources of these impairments are nutrients discharged from the municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4), agriculture operations, livestock facilities, onsite wastewater treatment systems (OWTS), and the Ojai Valley Waste Water Treatment Plant (WWTP). In 2013, USEPA approved the [TMDL for Algae, Eutrophic Conditions, and Nutrients in the Ventura River and Its Tributaries](#) to restore water quality. The TMDL includes numeric targets for algal biomass, dissolved oxygen, and pH, and load allocations (LAs) and waste load allocations (WLAs) for total nitrogen and total phosphorus. The TMDL assigns more stringent nitrogen and phosphorus allocations for dry weather than wet weather because dry weather (May 1 to September 30) is the growing season. The TMDL allows the Ojai WWTP 12 years, MS4 permittees six years, agriculture operations six years, livestock facilities 10 years, and OWTS 10 years to attain allocations. The Ojai WWTP intends to attain WLAs by upgrading its nutrient removal processes. Agriculture operations will implement iterative management practices to control nutrients in their discharges. The MS4 permittees' compliance approach is to eliminate dry-weather discharges by implementing best management practices (BMPs). Horse facilities will implement manure management plans. Individual responsible parties are monitoring their discharges to demonstrate compliance with allocations and multiple responsible parties are jointly monitoring algal biomass, nutrients, and other constituents in receiving waters to assess watershed-wide conditions. The Board intends to adopt a Conditional Waiver for horse facilities in FY 18-19. Agriculture operations will implement nutrient management plans as required by the Conditional Waiver.

**Comparison of MS4 Effluent to Dry Weather WLA (Blank Total Nitrogen Values Are Due to Zero Flow and Represent WLA Attainment)**



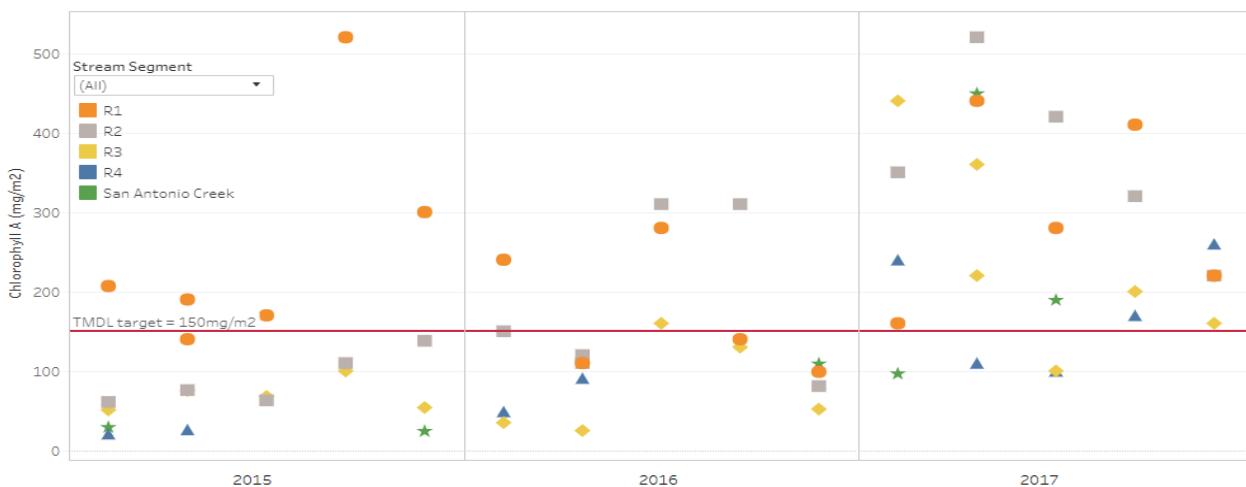
### Ventura River Watershed



### Water Quality Outcomes

- Monitoring data show that algal biomass continues to exceed the numeric target. Total nitrogen in MS4 outfalls exceeds the WLA when there is sufficient flow to sample. However, no flow and no sample in the outfalls amounts to WLA attainment.
- WLAs have not been incorporated into the MS4 permits, but permittees are implementing BMPs, including a bioswale at the Happy Valley outfall in Reach 4, which has reduced dry-weather flow.
- The Ojai WWTP is on schedule to implement the nitrogen removal upgrades required by its permit to attain the WLAs. Ventura County is studying which OWTS will be upgraded to advanced treatment. The agriculture LAs are incorporated into a Conditional Waiver.
- The TMDL is still in the early stages of implementation. The multiple sources, complex interaction between groundwater and surface water, and variable flow make this a complicated TMDL.
- Responsible parties will continue implementation actions.

### Algal Biomass in Ventura River Watershed (Dry Weather)



click on graph to access data)

## Water Quality Outcome Progress Report, Page 2

**NOTE:** This information will **not** be posted; it will be used to prioritize implementation actions, assess the effectiveness of those actions and provide information on the development of USEPA SP-12 and WQ10a Reports.

1. Regional Board contact/expert:

Name: Jenny Newman

Phone number: (213) 5766-6691

Email: Jenny.Newman@waterboards.ca.gov

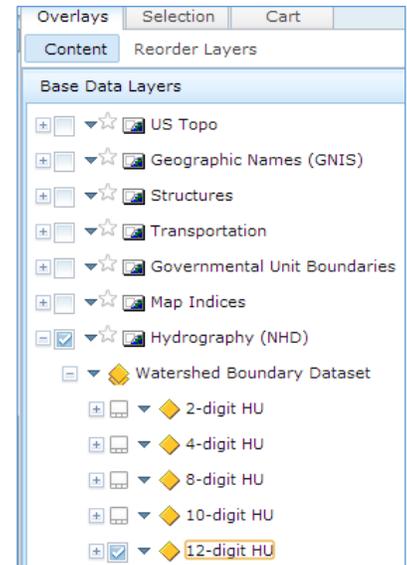
Supervisor's Name: \_\_\_\_\_

2. Select the Pollutant Category (ies) for this impaired waterbody: Nuisance, Nutrients

3. Provide watershed location by Hydrologic Unit(s) (HUC) at HUC 12 level. Please include all HUC 12 values for the watershed.

*The HUC12 Code is 12 digits; the stream reach code is 14 digits. HUC12 can be identified using the USGS National Map Viewer (<http://viewer.nationalmap.gov/viewer/>). Turn on HUC12 layer by clicking through the following pull downs on the right side of the page: Overlays>Content>Base Data Layers >Hydrography (NHD)>Watershed Boundary Dataset>12-digit HU.*

- HUC 12: 180701010106
- HUC 12: 180701010105
- HUC 12: 180701010104
- HUC 12: 180701010103
- HUC 12: 180701010102
- HUC 12: 180701010101



4. List the Major Stakeholder Groups (e.g. agriculture, stormwater, watershed groups, etc.) Include State and Regional Water Board programs.

- Ojai Valley Sanitary District
- Ventura County
- Ventura County Watershed Protection District
- City of San Buenaventura (Ventura)
- City of Ojai
- Ventura County Agricultural Irrigated Lands Group (VCAILG)
- Horse and Livestock Watershed Alliance
- Ventura River Watershed Council
- Ventura County Resource Conservation District

## Water Quality Outcome Progress Report, Page 2

5. Provide the following information for each implementation action taken (if you require more rows to describe implementation actions, please add them):

Implementation Action	Result of Implementation Action	Action Taken By (Y/N)		
		Discharger	CWA 319(h) Staff	Other
A compliance schedule with regular enforceable milestone has been incorporated into the Ojai WWTP permit and Ojai has met all milestones through FY 17/18.	On track to meet WLA by 2023	Y	N	N
Ventura County RCD 319(h) grant to assist horse facilities develop 10 manure management plans	Once implemented, the nutrient management plans should result in a 73-96% reduction in total nitrogen and a 36-87% reduction in total phosphorus	Y	Y	Y
Joint study with Los Angeles Water Board TMDL Unit and State Board Instream Flows Unit on groundwater surface water interaction in watershed	Better understanding of nutrient pathways for various sources, particularly agriculture operations, to guide implementation actions	N	N	Y
Ventura County study to determine which OWTS need to upgrade to meet LAs	Defensible delineation of areas of OWTS that will be required to connect to sewer or install advanced treatment	N	Y	Y

6. Has the State devoted any resources to these implementation actions?

a. Complete table:

Funding Resource	Yes	No
California CWA 319(h) Project funds	X	
SWAMP, CAF, etc.		X
California Prop 1, 84, 50, 40, 13, etc. funds	X	
California State Revolving Fund – CWSRF and/or DWSRF		X
Federal funds – US EPA, USFS, BLM, USDA, NOAA, etc.		X
Other Agencies (e.g., CDWR, CDPR, CDFA, CDOC, CDFW, , etc.)	X	
TMDL Discretionary Contract Funds		

b. If CWA 319(h) grant project funds were used provide the grant project numbers:

- 16-D1513401
- 16-D1513402
- 18-D1713401

## Water Quality Outcome Progress Report, Page 2

7. Have the Dischargers devoted any private resources to these implementation actions? (Briefly describe).

Discharger	Resources – Financial or In-kind	Amount	When
Agriculture Operations	Financial – VCAILG dues and monitoring costs. In-kind – labor to implement management practices	\$20 per acre	Annually
Ventura County	In-kind – Match for 16-D1513402	\$67,465	2016-2018
Ventura County Watershed Protection, City of Ventura, City of Ojai	Financial	unknown	
Ojai Valley Sanitary District	Financial	unknown	

8. What are the next steps based upon results described in question #5?  
*(If you require more rows to describe next steps, please add them.)*

Next Steps	By When	By Whom
Based on results of groundwater surface water interaction study, require additional management practices and possibly reconsider TMDL to revise the allocation scenario	March 2020	Los Angeles Water Board
Based on OWTS Study, require OWTS properties to upgrade to advanced treatment or connect to sewer	October 2018	Ventura County

## Status Definitions

*(select checkbox for one (1) status that best describes the water quality improvement project)*

### Conditions Improving

Water quality data and/or other indicators demonstrate improvement; **BUT**  
The final water quality targets not consistently being met.

### Data Inconclusive

Not enough data (of acceptable quality) has been collected to demonstrate that the water quality targets are consistently met; **OR**  
Variability in data do not permit a determination in water quality trends (positive or negative).

### Improvement Needed

Final water quality targets not consistently met; **AND**  
In Water Board staff judgment, water quality data and/or other indicators demonstrate that water quality is either declining or not improving.

### Targets Achieved/ Water body Delisted

Water quality data or other information demonstrate that final water quality targets are consistently met; **OR**  
The water body has been removed from the 303(d) list.

## Glossary *(on [Outcomes Page](#))*

### Attainment Date

The attainment date is the projected year water quality targets are expected to be achieved. The attainment date is estimated based on available information at the time of the most recent update to the water quality restoration plan. The attainment date is subject to change.

### Beneficial Uses

Beneficial uses define the uses of water. The California Water Code defines beneficial uses of the waters of the state as uses that may be protected against quality degradation include, but are not limited to: domestic, municipal, agricultural and industrial supply; power generation; recreation; aesthetic enjoyment; navigation; and preservation and enhancement of fish, wildlife, and other aquatic resources or preserves.

### Effective Date

The effective date is the date upon which the TMDL or other implementation action (e.g., Cleanup and Abatement Order) is considered to take effect.

### Impaired Water (Listing)

An impaired water is a water body that does not meet the water quality objectives or protect the beneficial uses of the water due to the presence of one or more pollutants. Such waters are identified on the Water Boards' Clean Water Act Section 303(d) list. These impaired waters are sometimes called "listings".

### Implementation Outcome Status Assessed

A summary report has been prepared showing the outcome of implementing water quality restoration plans (TMDLs or other approach) that have already been adopted. It is important to note that Regional Boards may be implementing water quality restoration plans (e.g., incorporating TMDL requirements into permits, reviewing water quality data, etc.) for projects for which a Water Quality Improvement Report Card has not yet been created.

### Pollutant

A pollutant is a waste or substance that alters the quality of the waters to a degree which unreasonably affects the waters for beneficial uses. The monitoring programs of the Water Boards and others provide information on the levels of pollutants in the State's waters.

### Pollutant Type (select checkboxes for all applicable pollutant types)

#### Point Source Pollutant

Point source pollutants are pollutants that are, or may be, discharged from any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, or vessel or other floating craft.

#### Nonpoint Source (NPS) Pollutant

Nonpoint source pollutants are pollutants that are or may be discharged from diffuse sources without a single identifiable point of origin. These discharges include, but are not limited to, runoff from agriculture, forestry, grazing, hydromodification, wetlands, and marinas and recreational boating activities.

#### Legacy Pollutant

Legacy pollutants are pollutants that are primarily the result of historical contributions. Legacy pollutants are the residual from activities such as mining, manufacturing, and agricultural no longer practiced and include some pollutants currently banned by regulation. These pollutants have the common characteristic of persistence in the environment and may have an affinity for sediments. Typically, the decline in environmental legacy pollutant concentrations occurs as a result of natural attenuation processes. The pesticide DDT is an example of a legacy pollutant.

### Water Quality Objective

The limit or level of water quality constituents or characteristics which are established for the reasonable protection of beneficial uses of water or the prevention of nuisance within a specific area.

### Water Quality Target

The water quality target is a description of the desired condition in the watershed or water body. Typically, targets are tied to specific water quality standards that provide measurable goals for the water quality restoration plan.